Given a binary tree, return the tilt of the **whole tree**.

The tilt of a **tree node** is defined as the **absolute difference** between the sum of all left subtree node values and the sum of all right subtree node values. Null node has tilt 0.

The tilt of the **whole tree** is defined as the sum of all nodes' tilt.

**Example:**

**Input:**

1

/ \

2 3

**Output:** 1

**Explanation:**

Tilt of node 2 : 0

Tilt of node 3 : 0

Tilt of node 1 : |2-3| = 1

Tilt of binary tree : 0 + 0 + 1 = 1

**Note:**

1. The sum of node values in any subtree won't exceed the range of 32-bit integer.
2. All the tilt values won't exceed the range of 32-bit integer.